

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 55¢ per ounce.
Copper, 10¢ per pound.
Lead, local quotation, \$2.50; New York, \$2.40.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1902

NUMBER 236

GENERAL BELL TO BECOME
A SECOND LORD KITCHENER

United States Army Officer Issues Orders Establishing Concentration Camps in Philippines.

Moderate Form of the Policy For Which Spain and England Have Been Criticised Goes Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Having failed, after two years' strife, in subduing the insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having satisfied himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, General J. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined upon the enforcement of the war in the most rigorous and determined fashion, involving reconcentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions and the unsparing pursuit and punishment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States.

All this appears from a long report to the war department just published. The reconcentration order is dated at Batangas, Dec. 8 last. In substance it provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property.

This is said to be necessary to prevent the collection of forced contributions from the inhabitants from the insurgents. The military officers are allowed to fix the prices of the necessities of life, and it is promised that the people may return as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

DO NOT WANT PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

This order is followed by a long circular by General Bell to his station commanders, commenting on existing conditions and giving them advice how to proceed. It begins with the statement that he shares in the general conviction that the insurrection continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthier ones, do not really want peace.

He says it is regrettable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can be best brought about by putting a prompt end to the insurrection. Therefore he directs the application of general order No. 100, in force during the civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent as a guerrilla and outside the pale of civilized warfare, and subject to the death penalty, wherever such insurgent does not engage continuously in the war and observe all the rules of war.

However, it is provided that there shall be no executions without the approval of a superior officer. Commanding officers are specially enjoined to encourage young officers in hunting down the insurgents, and it is pointed out that there is no just cause for exceptional caution or apprehension in attacking insurgent bodies wherever found. At any rate, under existing conditions, legitimate chances should be accepted, says General Bell, as excessive caution will do the army incalculable harm.

The best defense against the insurgents, he says, is to assume a vigorous offensive at once. To retire in the presence of the enemy is hazardous and discouraging.

CITY OFFICERS ARE SPIES AND AIDES.

A special injunction is laid on the commanders to hunt down the loyal spies, secret sympathizers and contributors to the rebellion, many of whom will be found among municipal officers.

General Bell says that Malvar and other insurgent leaders have dictated elections of all town officials in Batangas and Laguna, and these town councils meet and pass resolutions denouncing the insurrection, while secretly informing the insurgents that this is done under compulsion, and supplying them with information.

Therefore General Bell declares that neutrality should not be tolerated; every inhabitant should either be an active friend or be classed as an enemy, and the acts and not words should be the test. Chief and most important among the class of disloyal persons, he says, are the native priests. General Bell declares it is practically certain that every one in Batangas and Laguna provinces is a secret enemy of the government and in active sympathy with the insurgents.

He orders that they be given no exemption whatever, but be brought to trial whenever sufficient evidence is obtainable, and adds that even in case of well founded suspicion they should be arrested to stop their further activity. It is further impossible, he says, to obtain evidence against influential persons as long as they are at liberty, but once confined, evidence is easily obtainable.

General Bell declares that the apprehension and punishment of one individual official, wealthy man or priest, is of greater importance than the punishment of ten ignorant persons. The wealthy and influential, he says, are those against whom the most energetic efforts should be directed.

WAR HAS BEGUN AT PANAMA.

Naval Battle Reported by United States Commander Meade—Five Vessels Sunk in an Engagement and the Popular General Albans Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Panama

Railway company today received a cablegram from Colon saying that three insurgent ships and two government vessels had been sunk in the naval engagement in Panama harbor. The cablegram came from Colonel J. R. Shaler, general superintendent at Colon for the Panama Railway company.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The secretary of the navy has received the following cablegram from Commander Meade of the battleship Philadelphia, dated at Panama today:

"The insurgents' steamer Padilla attacked the Lautaro yesterday morning at close quarters. Crew has deserted her. Is now on fire and sinking."

Panama, Jan. 20.—General Carlos Albarran, the military commander of this district, and the governor of Panama, was killed during the fighting this morning. His death is deeply mourned, for General Albarran was loved by his soldiers and enjoyed the esteem of the community.

It is asserted that the death of the Colombian leader may have the effect of bringing to the government side numbers of men anxious to change their loyalties.

Battleship Burning.

Some of the men killed on board the government ship Lautaro have been brought ashore, where they are being buried.

The broke out on the Lautaro and later the crew of the Philadelphia went to her assistance and attempted to put out the fire. While they were thus engaged the Lautaro sank. It is reported here that the Lautaro crew rebelled and that the firing of the vessel was an act of treason.

The revolutionary gunboat Padilla surprised the Lautaro at the opening of the fight this morning and began shooting at close range. Many men on board the Lautaro were killed. The revolutionary gunboat, Darien, as this dispatch is written, is approaching the United States cruiser Philadelphia in the harbor, probably for the purpose of a conference. The firing has ceased. It is impossible to locate the revolutionary gunboat Gaita.

The slow movement of the Padilla, which are noticeable from the shore, lead to the belief that she has been damaged.

(Via Haytian Cable)

Willemstad, island of Curacao, Jan. 20.—Venezuelan advances received here today say the government forces had the best of the fight on Saturday last, although Colonel Peral, Colonel Feunmayor and fifty men were seriously injured. The government troops, these advances add, are pursuing the revolutionists.

Other advances say the revolution is slowly gaining ground in the island of Laram.

The whereabouts of the steamer Liberator is still unknown. The revolutionists at Barcelona and Cumana say they cannot understand General Matos' plans. For a fortnight past 2,500 men at Orin, in the vicinity of those towns, have been awaiting arms and ammunition in order to take the field against President Castro's forces.

Try to Liberate Leader.

The final settlement is pronounced to be hopeless. The reply of the Venezuelan government to the requirements for a settlement of the trouble arising from the late revolution will be submitted to the next congress of Venezuela, which will meet in February.

It is known that the insurgents who attempted to capture Maracaibo on Sunday were adherents of General Hernandez, who is called "El Mocho," and who is still kept in prison by President Castro. The revolutionists attacked the police post, situated in the main street. The fight there ended in the defeat of the revolutionists. There were several men killed and wounded, according to the latest advices received, other reports making the loss quite heavy to the government.

The revolutionists concentrated at Paraguaná and near Vela de Coro, according to the reports which have reached Curacao, appear to have been defeated by the government troops. The revolutionary steamer Libertador, it is now said, is among the islands near here.

No confirmation has been received of the report that government forces were completely defeated by the revolutionists near Carapapano. The authorities of that place have raised a large war on all the foreign residents, which action has caused protests on the part of foreign representatives and requests for the dispatch of war vessels to protect foreign interests.

THROAT CUT BY FOOTPADS.

(Special to The Herald.)

Rock Springs, Wyo., Jan. 20.—A gun fight was held up yesterday morning while walk. His home. He was attacked by two men and his throat was badly cut. Two suspicious characters have been arrested, charged with the crime. Kimmle is in a critical condition.

Willie K. Vanderbilt Going.

New York, Jan. 20.—Among the Americans who will be present at the coronation of King Edward VII of England will be William K. Vanderbilt, who will sail for Europe in a few days. Before that event Mr. Vanderbilt will attend the horse races in which his own trotters are to take part. Mr. Vanderbilt has just given a farewell party at his Oakdale, L. I. home. "Fidèle," twenty-five guests accompanying him to Idlehour from this city.



BUTTING IN.

STEALS A FORTUNE

Montana Bank Cashier Gets Away With a Large Sum of Money.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 20.—Herbert H. Matteson was arrested in Helena this morning charged with the embezzlement of \$25,000 from the First National bank of this city, having used the bank's money in heavy speculation in Amalgamated Copper stocks.

Matteson's exact shortage is a matter of doubt, estimates varying from \$25,000 to \$150,000.

The shortage has been known by the bank officials for several days, but had been kept a secret until fuller investigation of the crooked work had been made.

The money appropriated by Matteson was on deposit with correspondents in the east and was lost in stock gambling.

Matteson made a full confession to Bank Examiner Lazear this morning and stated that he had made considerable money on rising copper stocks, but when the slump came he attempted to cover on long deals until he became hopelessly involved. His transactions were made in Boston and New York.

Besides losing money belonging to depositors of the bank he claimed today that he lost also \$40,000 which had been left him by his father who died several months ago.

His wife went east four days ago in an effort to secure money to make her husband's deficiency good, but failed and the arrest followed.

Matteson was secretary of the Great Falls Business Men's association, a prominent society man and a member of one of the leading churches. He was never known to live extravagantly and was considered one of the most exemplary characters.

Before leaving the city this morning he turned over the property and money which he had, estimated to be worth about \$20,000.

Arrangements have been made whereby the loss will be made up and the standing of the bank sustained. Matteson was not locked up in a cell but was permitted to remain in the office, that courtesy being secured for him at the request of Sheriff Benner, of Cascade county. It has leaked out that the amount of Matteson's default is much greater than the sum named in the complaint. One man who is believed to have some inside information says the amount is about \$175,000.

This evening Matteson was locked up in the county jail. He has refused to make any statement, and when he tries to talk his emotion is such that he breaks down and cries like a child.

It is believed the default of Matteson will reach close to \$150,000.

"Matteson went into stock speculation," said an officer, "and when there was a drop in the markets he was carrying a heavy load, in connection with some one else, whose name I am not at liberty to reveal. All of his embezzlement was by drafts he drew on the reserve agent of the First National in the east. These drafts were sent to Matteson's broker to cover his margins. The bank examiner noticed an irregularity when he was examining the bank, and he started an investigation which led to a report from an eastern reserve agent. Then it was shown that Matteson had been using the funds of the bank in his private speculations. He was confronted with his shortage Sunday night and I have been given to understand that he confessed."

The First National had a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$55,000. Among the published list of stock directors is H. W. Cannon, of the Chase National bank of New York.

It was given out late tonight by the officials of the First National bank that Matteson's default may be estimated in the neighborhood of \$70,000. Cashier Matteson, when confronted with the charge, confessed the shortage.

"I have been thinking over this for several days," he said, "and I have come to the conclusion to acknowledge my error and do all I can to repair it by stating the exact conditions and giving myself up to the government to do with me as they will."

FOR MORE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Western Members Asked to Unite in Supporting a Measure Designed to Obviate the Inconvenience to Which Litigants Are Now Subjected.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on judiciary, has addressed a circular letter to western senators calling for their opinions upon the bill introduced by Senator Teller and now pending before the committee on judiciary to define judicial circuits of United States courts.

In his letter he says there is a great inconvenience in the present arrangement of the judicial circuits, especially in the west, and some remedy must be afforded soon. Under the proposed bill the Eighth judicial circuit will include the states of Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

In addition to the six United States district judges assigned to these states, the passage of the bill would create three new circuit judgeships. Under present

arrangements litigants from these states are obliged to go to St. Paul, Minn., at great inconvenience and expense, and all western senators will undoubtedly approve the bill.

Senator Clark of Wyoming today presented a petition of the Federal union of Laramie for the exclusion of Chinese.

Governor Murphy of Arizona will appear before the committee on territories in behalf of the admission of Arizona to statehood. It is said no decision will be rendered by the committee or party leaders of the house on admission of any territory until action is taken by the caucus of the Republican members.

Mr. Mondell introduced a bill for the relief of John Ranaid, which provides that letters patent granted March 3 to him for a humid process for extraction of bismuth or antimony from sulphide ores be valid. Letters patent were issued notwithstanding the prior issuance of a British patent of July 30, 1890.

STRANGE WOMAN'S DESPERATE EFFORT
TO STEAL ABANDONED BABE

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 20.—A strange woman, tall and dressed in a black ulster, entered the home of John F. Smith on Grant avenue about 11 o'clock tonight and attempted to abduct their 9-month-old child. After desperate struggle with the woman, Mrs. Smith regained possession of the child, but the woman escaped. The matter was reported to the police, but no arrests have been made.

In the spring of 1901 A. B. Canfield, a Rio Grande brakeman, found a baby boy where it had been left at the ice house north of the union depot. The child was turned over to the police and afterward adopted by Mrs. John F. Smith. Last night, in response to a rap, Mrs. Smith threw the door open and the strange woman ran past her into the bedroom, crying, "I want my boy and I will have him."

Before Mrs. Smith recovered from her astonishment the intruder had seized the babe and escaped through the door. Mrs. Smith followed the woman out and as she did so noticed a man standing near the gate. Mrs. Smith screamed and the man ran away, but the woman stayed and struggled for the possession of the child. Her screams attracted neighbors, who came to her assistance and the unknown woman left, going in the same direction that the man had taken.

WARRANT FOR MAYOR FOR THE CROWS' LANDS

Glasmann's Time Will Come This Morning if Schedule Is Observed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 20.—A warrant charging Mayor Glasmann with violation of the quarantine laws was sworn out tonight by City Physician Condon and it will be served tomorrow morning. Attorneys A. J. Weber and H. H. Henderson have been retained to prosecute the case.

Mr. Glasmann was at his usual place of business yesterday and declares that he will defy the quarantine measure. He did not attend the annual ball and banquet of the Weber club, as the house committee of that organization wrote him a letter suggesting that in view of the circumstances it would be better for him to remain away, and he acquiesced.

Mr. Glasmann was also scheduled to make an address before the State Editorial association in Salt Lake today, but he did not go down to the Capital city. His children presented themselves at the Madison school, but were sent home by Principal Adams, who had been notified by City Physician Condon that the Glasmann home was under quarantine.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative Dismore of Arkansas has introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to detail a United States army officer as a special commissioner to investigate the claims for loss of money or property of the heirs of persons murdered at the Mountain Meadow massacre. The secretary is directed to pay sums found due by the commissioner.

THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

Belfast, Jan. 20.—A wall of the Southfield flax mills collapsed today, burying the operatives, who included many women. As this dispatch is sent ten bodies have been extricated from the ruins. It was later learned that thirteen persons were killed and fifty injured.

PENSIONS Mrs. McKINLEY.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report on Senator Hanna's bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

KING EDWARD MAY RESENT
SUBB OF AMERICAN WOMAN

Some Anxiety Is Felt in Eastern Social Circles Lest Wetmore Be Persona Non Grata.

Secretary Hay's Assurances, However, Indicate the British Monarch Will Overlook the Social Slight.

Washington, Jan. 20.—In a semi-humorous speech Champ Clark of Missouri wanted to know who was going to pay the expenses of the extraordinary aggregation of talent consisting of Whitelaw Reid, Captain Clark and General Wilson, young Pierpont Morgan and young Wetmore, who are going to London to "see his sacred majesty, King Edward, crowned."

He said we were paying Prince Henry's expenses, and it was a poor rule that would not work both ways. He was glad to entertain Prince Henry because it would give the lie to the Anglo-maniacs who were trying to foster the idea that we were in league with England against Germany.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Champ Clark's humorous speech today concerning the appropriation of \$40,000 for the entertainment of Prince Henry has caused the renewal of the discussion of all subjects pertaining to royalty. Chief of these topics is the possibility of King Edward's administering a snub to S. Kettleas Wetmore who is the secretary of the special embassy to the coronation.

Many years ago the mother young Wetmore was staying at Homburg, and the Prince of Wales happened to visit that fashionable rendezvous. Mrs. Wetmore at that time was a young and extremely beautiful woman, but she had the Puritanical ideas of propriety so dear to New Englanders a generation ago.

The Prince of Wales at that time in his career prided himself upon being a connoisseur of feminine beauty, and at great inconvenience and expense, and all western senators will undoubtedly approve the bill.

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PAY COST PRICE FOR CANAL.

Committee's Report Transmitted With the President's Message Contains an Inventory of the Property Purchased For Forty Millions of Dollars.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, author of the Nicaragua canal bill, which passed the house, says the report of the isthmian canal commission in favor of the Panama route does not change the legislative status of the canal bill.

"Undoubtedly the report will influence individual opinion," said Mr. Hepburn, "but it will not lead to any abandonment of efforts in behalf of the Nicaragua route by the friends of that measure."

The friends of the Panama measure in the house say that there will be no move to recall the canal bill and that it remains for the senate to meet the new conditions presented by the report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The president today transmitted to congress the supplemental report of the isthmian canal commission, in which it is unanimously recommended that the offer of the new Panama Canal company to sell all its rights, property and unfinished work to the United States for \$40,000,000 be accepted. The report gives in full the correspondence which has passed between the company and the Panama Canal company at Paris, which includes a cablegram from the president of the board dated Jan. 3, as follows:

The new Panama Canal company declares that it is ready to accept of the totality, without exception, of its property and rights on the isthmus the amount of \$40,000,000, the above offer to remain in force up to March 4.

The report states that the "totality" mentioned in its message includes fifty-five parcels of land amounting to 30,000 acres, which covers nearly all of the ground required for the actual construction of the canal.

It also includes 2,431 buildings used for offices, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, etc.; also an immense amount of machinery, consisting of floating plant, tugs, dredges, locomotives, cars, etc. It also includes all excavation work accomplished upon the main canal line, amounting to about 36,700,000 cubic yards. The value of the work already done is estimated at \$32,395,025, less contingencies estimated at \$4,579,005, leaving an aggregate of \$27,816,020.

The offer also embraces all of the existing 70,000 shares of the Panama Railroad & Canal company except 1,100 shares held by individuals in Europe and the United States. Against this property are mortgage bonds amounting to \$3,439,000. Of this amount the canal company owns \$371,000. It also holds in its treasury \$1,064,000, subject to sale or cancellation, leaving in the hands of the public \$1,594,000. These bonds bear 4½ per cent interest. There are also outstanding \$996,000 6 per cent sinking fund bonds. The transfer also will include three passenger and freight steamers of 7,000 tons each. Summing up, the commission finds the total value of the property to be as follows: Excavation work done, \$27,816,020; Panama railroad stock at par, \$6,886,200; maps, drawings, etc., \$2,000,000; total, \$36,702,220. Add 10 per cent to cover obligations, \$3,670,222; total, \$40,372,442.

The estimated cost of constructing the Nicaragua canal is given as \$45,620,704 more than the cost of completing the Panama canal.

The estimated time for a deep draft vessel to pass through the Nicaragua canal was placed at thirty-three hours, as against twelve hours for Panama. These estimates being the time of actual navigation and not including delays for winds, currents or darkness.

If the passage were made without interruption, about a day could be saved by the Nicaragua over the Panama route by ordinary steamers handling commerce between our Pacific ports and Atlantic ports, and about two days by the steamers of the same class, as against twelve hours for Panama. These estimates being the time of actual navigation and not including delays for winds, currents or darkness.

The advantages of the two canal routes have been restated according to the findings of the former report. There has been no change in the views of the commission with reference to any of these conclusions then reached, but the new proposition submitted by the Nicaragua canal company makes a reduction of nearly \$70,000,000 in the cost of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, according to the estimates contained in the former report.

Good Will an Essential.

There is, however, one important matter which cannot enter into its determination, in which much more is at stake than the action of the United States. The reference is made to the disposition of the government whose territory is necessary for the construction and operation of an isthmian canal. It must be assumed by the commission that Colombia would exercise the same fairness and liberality if the Panama